

The Sung Kung Daily Press.

No. 4467 號七十六四千四第

日五点正年申壬治同

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 4TH MARCH, 1872.

一月三日英三月四日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

March 1, KVK, Norw. bg., 180, Loranga.
Whampon 28th February.—F. DE
GENEVA.
March 1, ASHBURTON, Brit. br., 540, Smith,
Whampon 28th February.—ARNOLD
KARBERG & Co.
March 2, ALMA, North Ger. br., 373, O'Ryan,
Saiyon 18th January, and Cape St.
James 20th, Rice.—W. PUSTAT & Co.
March 2, GLENROY, Brit. br., 1,370, H. W.
Aldi, London January 6th, Port Said
20th, Suez 23rd, Penang 14th February,
and Singapore 23rd, General.—GHILMAN
& Co.
March 2, CANTON, North German bark, 364,
Deaken Saigon 30th Jan, and Cape St.
James 1st Feb., 8,100 piculs rice.—
PAUL ERLEB & Co.

March 2, MARVELLES, Amer. ship, 924,
White, Chinkiang 25th Feb., 24,000
piculs rice.—RUSSELL & Co.

March 2, JAMES SHEPHERD, Brit. ship, 849,
W. C. Madden, Whampon 29th Feb.,
GIBSON LIVINGSTON & Co.

March 3, AGACIA, Brit. br., 653, Young
Canton 1st March, General.—ORT-
PEAN & Co.

March 3, MALACCA, Brit. br., 1,800, Gaby,
Whampon 3rd March.—P. & O. S. N.
Co.

March 3, JACQUES STEURIN, French br., 450,
Jalbert, Singapor 14th Jan., 10,000
piculs rice.—OUDRE.

March 3, HOOGST, French br., 1,767, Epa-
nel, Marseilles 21st January, Port Said
27th, Suez 29th, Aden 4th, Gela 14th,
Singapore 22nd, and Salagon 27th, Mails
and General.—MESSAGERIES MAI-

LIAGE & Co.

March 3, INDIA, Amer. ship, 1,294, Fatten,
Cardiff 1st November, Coals.—ORDEN.

March 3, CHINA, North German br., 662,
Shanghai 28th February, Rice and
General.—SIEMENS & Co.

March 3, MARIA Y VICENTE, Span. br., 384,
Santa Coloma, Iloilo 16th Feb., Spanish—
REMEDIOS & Co.

March 3, GLANCUS, Brit. br., 1,604, Wild-
ing, Shanghai 29th February, General.—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

March 3, NHU GRANADA, North Ger. br., 350,
Bauer, Singapore 19th January,
General.—ED. SCHILLER & Co.

March 3, CHARLES, Brit. br., 350, Slave,
Whampon March 3rd.—BESSEL & Co.

March 3, GLENDARECH, Brit. br., 954, Hall,
Canton 3rd March, General.—OLY-

PHANT & Co.

Departures.

March 3, OZAKI, for Iloilo.
March 3, LIGHTFOOT, for Swatow.
March 3, MARTABAN, str., for Saigon.
March 3, KRONBERGSSEN, for Saigon.
March 3, ANNA BELLA, for Saigon.
March 3, PHAT, str., for Yokohama.
March 3, GLENDARECH, Brit. br., 954, Hall,
Canton 3rd March, General.—OLY-

PHANT & Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE,
2ND MARCH.
OAKA, for Iloilo.
Lightfoot, for Swatow.
Martabon, str., for Saigon.
Anna Bella, for Saigon.
Tunne, for Saigon.
Kronbergsen, for Saigon.
Enterprise, for Bangkok.
Gravina, for Manila.

Passengers.

Per HOOGST, str., from Marseilles, &c.—
For Hongkong.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Deschamps. From
Singapore.—Mr. H. P. COOPER. From Saigon.—
Messrs. Gaston, Dishes Gal., and 88 Chinese.

From Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Kopach,
Messrs. David, Provost, Rogie, David, Miss
Derdaches. For Yokohama.

From Marseilles.—Messrs. Alain, Keeling
and Hollands.

Per GLOUCESTER, str., from London, &c.—
Per HOOGST, str., Mrs. Bush and child, Miss
Flusius, Mr. Rapp, and 10 Chinese.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Carde and McDermott.

Per Maria Y Vicente, from Iloilo.—
Mr. Middleton.

Per CHINA, str., from Shanghai.—
8 Chinese.

Per GLOUCESTER, str., from Shanghai.—
Mr. Henry Evans, and servant, and 6 Eu-
ropeans in steamer.

Reports.

The American ship *Mahine*, reports left
Chinkiang on 25th February, had strong NE.
monsoon throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Glenroy* reports left
London on January 4th, bound for China, at
4 p.m.; Gibraltar on the 13th, Madeira on the
16th; arrived at Port Said at noon of the 20th.
Suez at 8 p.m. on the 23rd, had several detec-
tions through the canal, but got full safe; called
in at Aden on the 29th, landed pilot at
daylight; passed Point de Galle on the 8th
February; arrived at Peiping at midnight of
the 15th, detected at daylight next morning,
met strong detection through native holidays,
left again on the 17th, and arrived at
Singapore on the 19th at 11 a.m.; left again on
the 23rd, at 4 p.m.; from the latter had had
strong monsoon, rain, and cloudy weather
throughout. The French mail steamer *Hougy*
left 24 hours before the *Glenroy*, and steamers
Vizier and *Azur* were expected in Singapore from
Penang 36 hours after the *Glenroy* left.

The American ship *Jade* reports left
London on November 1st, had favourable winds
weather to the Equator, which was crossed 17th
Nov. in 29° 49' W.; had then S.E. trades to
34° S. fine N. Easterly winds to the Cape of
Good Hope; crossed the meridian on 27th Decem-
ber in long. 44° 26' E., had light fair winds to
Sandwich Island, made on 2nd February;
made Omby Passage on 5th February; had strong
N.W. winds to Pitt's Passage on 8th Feb.;
crossed the South Pacific Ocean on
16th Feb.; came through Gidlo Passage on
20th Feb.; had strong N.E. winds to Balancing Island on
the 29th February; but then strong N.E. monsoon
till arrival. Spoke the American ship *Battler*,
29 days, from New York bound to Melbourne,
Jan. 10th S., and long. 34° 30' W. Spoke the
British ship *Colombia*, 42 days, from London
bound to Adelaid, in late 10th S., and 12° 12' W.
On December 18th Spoke the Sam ship
Crown, 20 days, from Bangkok, bound to Hong-
kong, in 10° 45' S. Passes on February 9th
Spoke the Spanish bark *Pavia*, 122 days, from
Swansea, bound to Hongkong, in lat. 0° 45' N.,
long. 180° 13' E. On February 13th Spoke also
same day, Spanish ship *Alazar*, from Cadiz
bound to Manila.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see
second page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
Three-masted Schooner Louisa
AYRES & Co.
Sundry Articles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Sundry Articles.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL.—\$2,500,000, in 25,000

Shares of \$100 each;

Rs. 25 per Share payable on 1st October,

and the remainder in such sums and

at such times as the Directors may

determine, but so that at least three

months' notice shall be given at every

call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO

Rs. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq.

Messrs. W. PUSTAT & Co.

François HORNSHEIM, Esq.

Messrs. François HORNSHEIM & Co.

A. A. HAYES, Jr., Esq.

Messrs. Oliphant & Co.

C. J. KING, Esq.

Messrs. Chapman King & Co.

R. W. LITTLE, Esq.

Messrs. Little & Co.

J. A. MATTLAND, Esq.

Messrs. Thorn Brothers & Co.

D. REED, Esq.

Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.

M. W. M. BIRD, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.

JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND for the Half-year ending

31st December, 1871, at the rate of Six

per cent. per annum, will be payable at the

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

and after THURSDAY next, the 13th instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the

office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

General Agents.

314 Hongkong, 15th January, 1872.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

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per cent. per annum, will be payable at the

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Shareholders are requested to apply at the

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By order of the Board of Directors.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

General Agents.

314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1872, at noon,

An Invoice of best White ZINC and assorted

PAINTS.

10 cases Manila CIGARS, each 10 Mills.

For account of the concerned,

15 Cases B. MATORES.

20 " SARASPARILLA.

All more or less Damaged by White Ants.

42 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has received instructions

to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, 4th MARCH, 1872, at noon,

An Invoice of Coward's PICKLES, SAUCES,

SAUCE, SALAD OIL, CAPERS, OLIVES,

TUR FRUITS, MUSTARD, JAMS, CUR-

RIES, LUNGS, RAISINS, Currants, TAPI-

OCAL, FEAST, BARLEY, MACARONI, BLO-

TTED HAMS, CHEESE, &c.

An Assortment of French PRESERVES,

consisting of Woodcock, TRUFFLE, Wild

Truffles, FOIE TRUFFLE, Galantine SOU-

PE, PATE DE FOIE TRUFFLE, Julienne SOU-

PE, ARTICHOKE, ASPARAGUS, CEPES, LA PROVENCE, CARROTS,

CELERI, Hare LIVER, Roast TURKEY,

CHICKEN, POMATUM, Toilet SOAP, SODA POWDERS.

And,

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The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.
NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery. It has been compiled and printed from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872," will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS.
(Designed expressly for this Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of
THE COAST OF CHINA.

Mr. Stewart's annual report on the Government Schools appears in the current "Chronicle and Map," which is a very interesting document. Upon it, which shows a satisfactory progress of the Schools with the exception of those in the villages, which show a diminution in numbers. The Central School, however, progresses favourably, the number during 1871 being 367, as compared with 337 in 1870.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Sacramento, Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.

Angeles, Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Portland, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.

Ningpo, HEDGES & CO.

Hankow, HALL & HOLTS, Shanghai.

Kuala Lumpur & Co., Kuala Lumpur and KELLY

Penang, HALL & HOLTS, Shanghai.

Nagasaki, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Hiroo, Osaka, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.

Yokohama, MOSER, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Macau, MOSER, DE LOYZAGA & Co.

Singapore, SOUTHERN & CO.

Strait Times Office.

London, Mr. A. ALLEN, Clement's Lane,

GEO. STREET, 30, CORNHILL.

Bates, HENDY & Co.

San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchant's Exchange.

New York, Messrs. S. M. PERINSON & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUNDED VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT FOR the year 1871. Price \$10.00. Apply at the Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

The lottery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10:00, and the last passengers left the office at 10:20.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 4TH, 1872.

Thanks were returned in St. John's Cathedral yesterday for the restoration of the Prince of Wales to health, a subject upon which the Colonial Chaplain touched also in the course of his sermon.

The London and China Express notes that new trials have been granted in the case of "Lane v. Ley," Fraser v. the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company, "Morgan v. the Universal Marine Insurance Company," and "Dent v. Nickalls," and application has been made in the case of the Blackadder.

We are glad to note that notwithstanding the transfer of the site occupied by the Circus, it is drawing larger houses. On Saturday there was good attendance, and the exhibition, which contained a large number of new performances—Turpin's Ride to York, and the trained steed very well worth seeing—was evidently well appreciated.

Mr. Stewart's annual report on the Government Schools appears in the current "Chronicle and Map," which is a very interesting document. Upon it, which shows a satisfactory progress of the Schools with the exception of those in the villages, which show a diminution in numbers. The Central School, however, progresses favourably, the number during 1871 being 367, as compared with 337 in 1870.

There was again a full attendance on Saturday evening at the Heller's Hall exhibition representing the change of Miss Heller and the last appearance of Miss Holier in the character of a second-sight-seer. The novelties were placed before the audience in usual with an astonishing appearance of openness and an utter absence of the noise and bluster with which many professors of sleight-of-hand draw off the attention of the spectators from the critical point in the manipulation. Of course the carders in the carding room that they are bring in a boy is a most remarkable "sleight." This is taking place, I suppose, in the highest development of the mystifying art. The production of four canaries from so many eggs, their foul slaughter, and resurrection through the agency of pepper, salt, and water, in which they are rotated over a Luofeifan fire, is one of the cleverest tricks we have seen. Scarcely less astonishing is the production of a handkerchief and a bank-note, previously lost in the room, from the pocket of a boy which has been taken another from the beginning of the performance. The musical programme included the last performance of Mr. Heller's wonderful agility in sleight-of-hand, to please him especially, and to play him to pieces which happened to be rather easy of execution. His playing of Thibaut's "Home Sweet Home," on the other hand, was everything that could be desired, and indeed there are very few easy pieces in this wonderfully difficult piece to be treated with indifference. Miss Heller again proved herself dangerous to all, and only succeeded in the encouraging assurance that it would be perfectly useless. Miss Heller appears next Tuesday in a new kind of performance. What it is we don't know, but it is almost certain to be something wonderful.

I distinctly recollect that I gave any opinion whatever on this, and I am sure that the two gentlemen whom you mentioned as having been passed over, and the only object of my letter was to protest against mercantile position being considered the first requisite in a member of council, and to express satisfaction that an outsider of unquestionable ability had once in a way been nominated.

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Extracts.

Milton and Goethe.

Milton's inner life, of which his poetry is an expression as his prose is an expression of his outer public life, was an unceasing tendency from evil to good, from base or common to noble, a perpetual aspiration to moral greatness. Not less than Goethe he studied self-culture. But while Goethe, with his deliberate Hellenism, made man an end to himself, Milton, over whom the Hebrew spirit kept jealous guard, considered man at its highest as the creature of God. And in the hierarchy of human faculties Milton assigned the place of supreme authority to Goethe's mind, and those qualities which lie upon the Godward side of man's humanity to those perceptions and volitions which are concerned with moral good and evil. The importance of Goethe's self-culture was undisturbed by any vivid sense of sin. No part of his being seemed to him in extreme peril from spiritual foes, nor part appeared the object of a fierce assault; it was easy for him to transfer his attention serenely from this side of his nature to that, while with resolute and calm persistence he strove to attain completeness of self-development. To Goethe the world was a gymnasium or academy, and life a period of higher education. The peculiarity of Milton's view was, that before the world lay as a battlefield, life was a warfare against principals and powers, and the good man a champion of God. The sense of sin never torsoed him, nor that of a glorious possibility of virtue. To Goethe nature presented itself as a harmonious group of influences favourable, upon the whole, towards man; what he chiefly feared was a mistake in his plan of culture, the substituting in his life-long education of a subordinate power or faculty of his nature for the master power. What Milton feared before all else was disloyalty to God, and a consequent hell; and to him nature, in its most significant aspect, was but the scene of an indefatigable antagonism between good and evil. In other words, Milton was essentially a Puritan. In spite of his classical culture, and his Renaissance sense of beauty, he was not less than Bunyan saw, as the prime fact of the world, Diabolus at odds with Imanuel. He, as well as Bunyan, beheld a Celestial City and a City of Destruction, standing remote from one another, with hostile rulers. Milton added, as Bunyan also added, that final victory must lie upon the side of good. That is asserted eternal Providence. There is a victory, which is God's, not ours; it is our part to cleave to the Eternal One, his part to achieve the triumph on our behalf.—From the "Idealism of Milton," by Professor Dowden, in "The Contemporary Review."

A Physician's Account of Madame de Staél.

Two years still remained to me before reaching the age required by the College of Physicians. The earlier part of this time I passed in London, pursuing medical studies, while also enjoying a very desirable society, to which the repose of having travelled in Iceland and Greece mainly contributed. It was at this time that the intimacy, ripening afterwards into friendship, was formed with Lord Lansdowne, Lord Aberdeen, and Lord Holland, which continued unbroken to the death of these three eminent men. The tables at Lansdowne House and Holland House then, as they long continued to be, an introduction to all that was most remarkable in London society. At these dinners it was my good fortune to be a frequent guest. During this period also I saw much of Lord Byron, and in the fullness of his fame; of Horner, Mackintosh, Sir Samuel Romilly, Ward (Lord Dudley), Rogers, Sir Humphry Davy, the Misses Berry, and another very conspicuous lady, to whom the London world paid large homage in the winter of 1814. This was Madame de Staél, a woman sufficiently remarkable in her own qualities, intellectual and social; invested at this time with the fame of a political exile, and bringing with her various fashions—reminiscences of a few, novelties to the many—of that continental life from which Englishmen had so long been separated. I first met her at a great dinner at Bridgewater House; whence the party adjourned in the evening to the opening of the British Gallery, of which our host, the Marquis of Stafford, was then present. The accident of her taking my arm during our stay in the crowded gallery made me a witness of the curious eagerness to see and hear her which prevailed at the time. It also brought me immediately several invitations to meet her in society, from persons whom I had not known before. These things are characteristic; it must be owned, of what may be called furies, as well as features of London life. This has done little since to alter them. I saw much afterwards of Madame de Staél at her own house in Wigand-street, in those literary and political circles which she gathered round her, and where she declaimed or argued with all who could meet her with their own weapons and in her own language. Sir J. Mackintosh was the most frequent and expert of these intellectual combatants; and it was the combat most congenial to his own tastes. In some points there was a certain intellectual likeness between them, such as the power of putting an argument into its most pithy shape—which may be called a wit of speech, apart from that gift of humour, to which neither of them could lay much claim. Frequently, too, I used to sit alone with Madame de Staél at her fireside, to which she clung closely in the winter cold of the spring of 1814. Her conversation, always earnest and eloquent, often fell upon my recent travels in the East. She had formed at this time the scheme of a work on the Crusades, fashioned upon the plan of Fenelon's "Téte-Mémoire." The outline of this she put in detail before me, seeking for such suggestions as I might be able to offer. I was obliged to confess my inability to render any aid worth having; explaining to her what she did not sufficiently understand, that an intimacy with Turks and Turkish Pashas of the present day, such as mine was, would furnish few hints for the picture of Saladin, or of the Seljuk chiefs and warriors of that more romantic age. Her scheme never ripened into any reality. One of the latest occasions of my meeting Madame de Staél was at a dinner at Sir Samuel Romilly's; well marked in my memory by the intelligence being received, while we were yet at table, of the entry of the Allied Armies into Paris. Her emotion was great, and ardently expressed, though leaving it somewhat doubtful whether pleasure or pain predominated. Her life had borne this mingled character throughout. In a single sentence she thus denotes her mental temperament—"Calm et animée; ce qu'il faut faire, ce que je suis pas." Another trait she discloses, speaking of her reverie: "Je n'y crois pas, mais je les crains." She measured herself well in these self-avowals, to which however, less avowed, might perhaps have been added. From my own observation, as well as that of others, I was led to believe that she would willingly have surrendered something of her intellectual fame for a little more of personal beauty. She was ever curiously demonstrative of her arms, as the feature which best satisfied this aspiration. A slip of paper often in her hand, and sedulously twisted during her eager conversation, might be a casual trick of habit, though there were some who gave it a more malicious interpretation. Even admitting this, however, and other foibles, Madame de Staél cannot be otherwise described than as a woman of extraordinary endowments.—From "Recollections of Past Life" by Sir Henry Holland.

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A COMPLETELY FURNISHED HOUSE,
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with Offices, Stabling, Croquet Lawn, Gardens,
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THAT highly desirable and commodious
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containing 12 Rooms, 3 Stalls, Kitchen, Garden,
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THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now
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at Poolefield, and known as "BELL-
MONT," at present in the occupation of J.
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FIRST-CLASS Granite GODDOWNS, at
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BALLAST DISCHARGED and CARGO STORED
BY EXPERIENCED HONGKONG MEN,
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By Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography,
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SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to
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place in Duddell Street, and solicits the patronage
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He has on hand a few assortments of 8 and 10
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If 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

NOTICE

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THIS Company grants Policies on Marine
Risks to no parts of the World at current
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In addition to the usual brokerage, and to return as hereof of 30/4, of the annual
Net Profits of the Company pro rata on all
the said Profits may be declared, payable
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only, as at the time of contributing business
on and after the 1st January, 1872, shall be re-
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The Undersigned having been appointed
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Detached & semi-detached Dwelling
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their contents.

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THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated,
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A fine Billiard Table is connected with the
House, and the test of Wines and Liquors will
be kept constantly on hand.

All Languages spoken.

EDWARD VERRILL,
Manager.

Proprietor.

MARINA,
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO NO. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated,
and is now open for families and gentle-
men desiring first class accommodation.

Madame de Staél cannot be otherwise described
than as a woman of extraordinary endowments.—From "Recollections of Past
Life" by Sir Henry Holland.

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TION OF SHANGHAI.

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